The Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

NUMB. 52.

To be Published every SATURDAY, Price TWO-PENCE HALF-PENNY.

From SATURDAY, MARCH 24, to SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1759.

The IDLER. No. 51.

THE character of Mr. *Marvel* has raised the merriment of some and the contempt of others, who do not sufficiently consider how often they hear and practise the same arts of exaggerated narration.

There is not, perhaps, among the multitudes of all conditions that swarm upon the earth, a single man who does not believe that he has something extraordinary to relate of himself, and who does not at one time or other summon the attention of his friends to the casualties of his adventures and the vicissitudes of his fortune; casualties and vicissitudes that happen alike in lives uniform and diversified; to the Commander of armies, and the Writer at a desk; to the Sailor who resigns himself to the wind and water, and the Farmer whose longest journey is to the market.

In the present state of the world man may pass through Shakespear's seven stages of life and meet nothing singular or wonderful. But such is every man's attention to himself, that what is common and unheeded when it is only seen, becomes remarkable and peculiar when we happen to feel it.

It is well enough known to be according to the usual process of Nature, that men should sicken and recover, that some designs should succeed and others miscarry, that friends should be separated and meet again, that some should be made angry by endeavours to please them, and some be pleased when no care has been used to gain their approbation; that men and women should at first come together by chance, like each other so well as to commence acquaintance, improve acquaintance into fondness, encrease or extinguish fondness by marriage, and have children of different degrees of intellects and virtue, some of whom die before their parents, and others survive them.

Yet let any man tell his own story, and nothing of all this has ever befallen him according to the common order of things, something has always discriminated his case; some unusual concurrence of events has always appeared which made him more happy or more miserable than other mortals; for in pleasures or calamities, however common, every one has comforts and afflictions of his own.

It is certain that without some artificial augmentations many of the pleasures of life, and almost all its embellishments, would fall to the ground. If no man was to express more delight than he felt, those who felt most would raise little envy. If travellers were to describe the most laboured performances of art with the same coldness as they survey them, all expectation of happiness from change of place would cease. The pictures of Raphael would hang without spectators, and the gardens of Versailles might be inhabited by hermits. All the pleasure that is received ends in an opportunity of splendid falsehood, in the power of gaining notice by the display of beauties which the eye was weary of beholding, and a history of happy moments, of which, in reality, the most happy was the last.

The ambition of superior sensibility and superior eloquence disposes the lovers of art to receive rapture at one time, and communicate it at another, and each labours first to impose upon himself, and then to propagate the imposture.

Pain is less subject than pleasure to caprices of expression. The torments of disease, and the grief for irremediable misfortunes sometimes are such as no words can declare, and can only be signified by groans, or sobs, or inarticulate ejulations. Man has from nature a mode of utterance peculiar to pain, but he has none peculiar to pleasure; because he never has pleasure but in such degrees as the ordinary use of language may equal or surpass.

It is nevertheless certain, that many pains, as well as pleasures, are heightened by rhetorical affectation, and that the picture is for the most part bigger than the life.

When we describe our sensations of another's sorrows, either in friendly or ceremonious condolence, the customs of the world scarcely admit of rigid veracity. Perhaps the fondest friendship would enrage oftner than comfort, were the tongue on such occasions faithfully to represent the sentiments of the heart; and I think, the strictest moralists allow forms of address to be used without much regard to their literal acceptation, when either respect or tenderness requires them, because they are universally known to denote not the degree but the species of our sentiments.

But the same indulgence cannot be allowed to him, who aggravates dangers incurred on sorrow endured by himself, because he darkens the prospect of futurity, and multiplies the pains of our condition by useless terror. Those who magnify their delights are less criminal deceivers, but they raise hopes which are sure to be disappointed. It would be undoubtedly best, if we could see and hear every thing as it is, that nothing might be too anxiously dreaded, or too ardently pursued.

SHRUBS *of* PARNASSUS.

The TOBACCO-STOPPER.

In tenui, tenuis non gloria. VIRG.

I Who of late the useful Cork-screw sung,
Or strove to sing, and in Poetic Verse
Immortalize the Tankard, now prepare
Alike to magnify that engine small
Tobacco-stopper hight, associate fit
For pipe-enamour'd Toper. Bless'd with thee
How careless does he sit, lolling at ease
Across the summit of contiguous chair.
Through the dark alley of the curved tube
The flavour of the burning Weed he draws,
And at each puff he teaches ev'ry cloud
In what due poize to ride athwart the air,
Or curl its spiral head. Each little cloud
In exaltation climbs the paper'd plain,
Or horizontal swims along the room,
Obedient to the blast. Virginian Plant,
To dust consum'd, demands the pressure light;
Then with a Phyz of Gravity profound,
His hand in pocket dives, where *thou*, perhaps,
With pence of *Birmingham* art safely lodg'd;
Toothpicks and keys harsh-rattling on the ear.
Haply he finds thee. Strait a sudden smile,
Caught from internal joy, serenes his brow,
Seen thro' the smoaky shade. So looks the man
Wrap'd in distressful thought, Misfortune's sob,
As thro' the Mall, for want of chop, or steak,
He saunters at Meridian, when perchance
His roving eye on Splendid Shilling lights.

Begirt with many a friend, oft-times at eve,
(Whether with *Bacchus*, Paynim-fabled God,
The Vine's exhilarating flood I quaff
With lips impurpled, or descend to drown
My care-tir'd thoughts in *Porter's* humble bath)
O! let me grasp thy waist, be thou of wood,
Or lævigated steel; for well 'tis known
Thy habit is diverse. In iron clad,
Sometimes thy feature roughens to the sight;
And oft transparent art thou seen in glass
Portending frangibility. The son
Of lab'ring mechanism here displays
Exuberance of skill. The curious knot,
The motley flourish winding down thy sides,
And freaks of fancy pour upon the view
Their complicated charms, and as they please,
Astonish. While with glee thy touch I feel,
No harm my finger dreads. No fractur'd pipe
I ask, or splinter's aid, wherewith to press
The rising ashes down. Oh! bless my hand,
Chief when thou com'st with hollow circle, crown'd
With sculptur'd signet, bearing in thy womb
The treasur'd Corkscrew. Thus a threefold service
In firm alliance may'st thou boast. And thus
Myself I serve, and on occasion due,
Extend thy use to an embarrass'd friend.

J. COPWELL.

The ALMANACK *and* ROMANCE.

A FABLE.

By Miſs Eliz. C—— K——.

WITHIN the bookcaſe of a Beau,
A NOVEL made a mighty ſhew;
Never was book on Engliſh ground
More riculy gilt or better bound.
Truſt not Outſides, however clad,
The Work was poor, was lewd, and bad.
A laſt-year's ALMANAC by chance
Was ſtuck beſide our fine Romance;
Thumb'd, dirty'd, tatter'd, and forlorn,
He ſtood the common jeſt and ſcorn:
When, of its paltry Nothings vain,
In this, or ſome ſuch haughty ſtrain,
The Fop addreſs'd him — 'By your leave,
'Sir Almanac; I can't conceive,
'What buſineſs you can now have here:
'Thou haſt been uſeleſs—aye—this year;
'Pray, look, Sir; ſee, on all the ſhelf
'Is there a figure like yourſelf?
'Who! who d'ye think would venture near you?
'We well-dreſs'd folks, like poiſon, fear you.
'Since thou'rt quite needleſs, walk off, prithee,
'My greaſy friend, and joy go with thee.'
'Sir (quoth the Almanack) I know
'My happy days were long ago,
'No more; I'm uſeleſs quite, 'tis granted:
'But ſhall I in old age be taunted,
'By ſuch a baſe vile thing as thee,
'A Book as bad as bad can be?
'Tis better far, thou wretch moſt vicious,
'Thus to be uſeleſs, than pernicious.'

Monday, March 26.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Peterſbourg, Feb. 20.

COUNT Fermor arrived at this place on Saturday laſt, but it is thought that his ſtay will be only for a few days. On Wedneſday her Imperial Majeſty made a promotion of General Officers.

Breſlaw, Feb. 25. The Hereditary Prince of Heſſe is declared General of the foot, and named Vice Governor of Magdebourg, in the abſence of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick the Governor.

Breſlaw, March 4. General Woperſhow has taken poſſeſſion of Poſen, and the magazine that had been formed there by the Ruſſians, who retired from thence, being too weak to make reſiſtance: And, if the accounts received from their army are true, it has ſuffered greatly by ſickneſs. Laſt Friday the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſel left this place, on his journey to Magdebourg. His Pruſſian Majeſty has declared the Duke of Brunſwick Bevern, and Lieutenant General Fouquet, Generals of foot. The other promotions are not yet publiſhed.

Breſlaw, March 7. The accounts received from Erfurth ſay, That on the 28th of February, that town capitulated upon the approach of the detachment under General Knobloch; and a neutrality was ſtipulated with the garriſon in the Peterſberg. There were, beſides the uſual garriſon in the Peterſberg, 4 battalions in the town to whom a capitulation of an extraordinary nature has been granted, viz. To have leave for 24 hours to retire unmoleſted, where they pleaſed; but if taken after that time, they were liable to be made priſoners of war: And it is ſaid, there is a probability that General Afcheſleben, who led a detachment from Lagenſaltz towards Erfurth, may intercept them in their retreat, eſpecially as he will be aſſiſted by Col. Kleiſt, who commands the detachment of dragoons and huſſars, and who had made about 60 men, and ſome officers, priſoners, before the town of Erfurth capitulated. General Verner of the huſſars is returned from his expedition to Cracow, whither he was detached to ſeize a magazine the Auſtrians were forming: But it does not appear that any thing conſiderable was found there.

Munſter, March 7. About the 28th paſt, the Prince of Iſemburgh, agreeable to the orders he had received, detached towards Vacha four battalions, with about 1000 dragoons, huſſars, and Chaſſeurs, under the command of Major General Urſt. This detachment, being aſſembled at Rhotenburg the 28th of laſt month, fell unexpectedly, in the night between the 1ſt and 2d inſtant, upon the enemy's quarters, ſome of whom were taken, and the reſt retired in the utmoſt confuſion. Hirſchfeld, Vacha, and all the Heſſian Bailiwicks, which the Auſtrians had taken poſſeſſion of, were immediately evacuated. It is ſuppoſed that the enemy are retiring towards Meinungen, and that their heavy baggage has taken the Route towards Bamberg.

Hague, March 13. The news of the taking of Erfurth by the Pruſſians, and of the clearing the Landgraviate of Heſſe, by a detachment of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's army, the beginning of this month, is now confirmed. The troops of the Empreſs Queen and the Circles, were driven from all their poſts, and are retired with great confuſion and precipitation further back into the Empire, abandoning a great many priſoners and a great deal of baggage, which have fallen into the hands of the light troops of Prince Ferdinand's army.

There is certain advice that the Pruſſians are in poſſeſſion of Fulda: They have taxed that Abbot and Abby at 100,000 crowns, of which 10,000 were paid. Erfurth was taxed 100,000 florins.

LONDON.

Whitehall, March 24. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir Ellis Cunliffe, of Liverpool, Knight, and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain; and, in default of ſuch iſſue, to his brother, Robert Cunliffe, of Liverpool, aforeſaid, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto John Kelly, of Chriſt Church, in the Univerſity of Oxford, Doctor in Phyſick, the office and place of Profeſſor in the Science or Faculty of Phyſick in the ſaid Univerſity of Oxford.

Weſtminſter, March 23. This day a meſſage was ſent to the Houſe of Commons by Mr. Quarme, Deputy Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by his Majeſty's commiſſion, for declaring his aſſent to ſeveral acts agreed upon by both Houſes, deſired the attendance of that Hon. Houſe in the Houſe of Peers*; and the Commons being come thither, the ſaid commiſſion, impowering his Royal Highneſs the Duke, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Preſident, and ſeveral other Lords, to declare and notify the Royal Aſſent to the ſaid Bills, was read, and the Royal Aſſent given to,

An Act for taking off the prohibition of the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, and ſtarch.

An Act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An Act for the regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

An Act to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments within the time limited by law.

An Act to explain and amend an Act for the more ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts within the Borough of Southwark, and the ſeveral pariſhes of St. Saviour, St. Mary, Newington, St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, Chriſt Church, St. Mary Lambeth, and St. Mary Rotherhith, in Surry, and the ſeveral precincts and liberties of the ſame, and for extending the powers and proviſions of the ſaid Act to ſuch part of the eaſtern half of the Hundred of Brixton, as is not included in the ſaid Act.

To 7 Road-Bills, and to 17 private Bills.

[*Thus far London Gazette.*]

LONDON.

The Bill for the free importation of live cattle from Ireland has paſſed both Houſes of Parliament, and now lies ready for the Royal Aſſent.

A Bill is ordered for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

Yeſterday being the birth-day of Prince Edward, who then entered into his 21ſt year, the Royal Family at Leiceſter houſe received the compliments on that occaſion.

According to letters from Paris, the French Court, in order to make people eaſy, has again reported that two Engliſh Noblemen are there incognito, negociating a peace; and that the conditions on which it was to be ſettled were very far advanced.

Advice is received of the ſafe arrival at Embden of the whole reinforcement from England and Scotland, for the army of Prince Ferdinand; the former having had a tedious paſſage, occaſioned by contrary winds.

The tents and field equipages belonging to the three battalions of Foot Guards, are all ready for them to march and encamp on the firſt notice.

Friday and Saturday a number of waggons went from the Tower, laden with arms and ammunition, for the uſe of the Militia in the Weſt of England.

Several Highlanders are arrived here from America to be admitted into Chelſea Hoſpital; four of whom have been ſcalped and were left for dead.

This day thirty days ſubſiſtence was iſſued out at the Pay-office, Whitehall, to his Majeſty's forces in Great Britain, from the 26th of March 1759, to the 24th of April, both inclusive.

At the ſame time 60 days ſtoppages were iſſued at the ſaid office, from the 24th of February 1759, to the 24th of April.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Feb. 14.

"The Spaniſh Navigation is very precarious, and the premiums of Inſurance muſt run higher than on Engliſh ſhips with convoy, on account of what has happened. Laſt week was carried into Gibraltar Bay by two Algerine xebeques (one of 14 guns and 300 men, and the other not much leſs) two Spaniſh ſettees and a ſloop, and it is ſaid there that ſeveral others have been taken and ſent to Algiers. If they ſhould come thro' the Gutt to the weſtward, they may do (as ſummer weather is coming on) a great deal of miſchief."

The Secretary of the Admiralty in Holland has given notice, that a Dutch man of war was ordered to be at Helvoetſluys by the 20th inſt. to take all ſhips under convoy bound for the coaſt of Normandy, &c.

And the Dutch men of war, the Sea-horſe, and the Haarlemerhout, are appointed convoy for the Weſt India fleet.

The French frigate La Diligente, that arrived the 6th inſt. at Port l'Orient, brought an account, that two Eaſt-India ſhips that ſailed from Port l'Orient in the month of May laſt, bound to Canton in China, had miſſed their paſſage, and were obliged to return to Mauritius; ſo that the French India Company cannot expect any ſhips from China this year.

The Edmond and Suſannah, M'Namara, from Briſtol, ſaid to have been taken by the French, is ſafe arrived at Antigua.

Yeſterday the report was made to his Majeſty of the two malefactors convicted laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, viz. Thomas Clary, for horſe-ſtealing, and Robert Coſtello, for privately ſtealing four guineas and a half from the perſon of Joſeph Swain; when his Majeſty was pleaſed to order them both to be tranſported for life.

Yeſterday morning a widow woman in Vine-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, being under ſome diſcontent of mind, cut her throat, and died inſtantly.

Tuesday, March 27.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Vienna, March 7.

WE now think that the Pruſſians will not get the ſtart of us this year. All our troops in Bohemia are marching from their quarters in order to be aſſembled, and form an army; and 24 battalions and 42 ſquadrons under General Smeere are actually on their march from Bohemia to Moravia.

The Emperor hath ennobled Gen. Laudon.

Berlin, March 9. We learn from Poland, that Major General Woberſnow, who commands there a body of 46 ſquadrons and 26 battalions, took poſſeſſion of the city of Poſnania on the 27th ult. that he was making long marches to join General Manteuffel; that another body of the King's troops were forcing their way into Poland on the ſide of Cracow; and that reinforcements were kept ready to follow, if there ſhould be occaſion for them.

Berlin, March 12. On the 22d paſt 2000 horſe and foot of the garriſon of Stralſund marched out to forage; but Lieutenant Colonel de Beuſt, at the head of a detachment of Huſſars, fell upon their advanced guard, and drove it back to the main body, which returned into the town without having done any thing.

March 13. According to the laſt letters from the Farther Pomerania, Gen. Plathen, being advanced with a body of Pruſſians to Stolpen, detached Colonel Gerſdorff with 100 huſſars, and the ſame number of dragoons, to deſtroy the Ruſſian magazine at Friedland. The Colonel punctually executed his commiſſion without meeting with any oppoſition from ſeveral Ruſſian regiments ſtationed at a little diſtance. This magazine conſiſted chiefly of meal and malt, and was worth about 15,000 roubles.

Altena, March 13. General Dohna is returned with the greateſt part of his army into Swediſh Pomerania. It is aſſured that he will march towards the Farther Pomerania, in order to ſecond the operations begun againſt the Ruſſians in Poland, whilſt thoſe againſt the Czarina's troops near Dantzick are ſupported by General Plathen.

Erfurth, March 10. The Pruſſians have obliged us to deliver hoſtages for the payment of the contributions they required. It is highly probable that they intend not to ſtay long here, for they have removed all the proviſions and forage in our magazine to Naumbourg.

Mentz, March 14. This morning arrived an expreſs with advice, that the Imperialiſts having aſſembled a large body of troops in Thuringia, had driven the Pruſſians from Eiſenach and Gotha, and forced them, on the 10th, to abandon Erfurth and retire to Naumbourg.

A large body of the French is already aſſembled between Friedbourg and Butzbach, where a camp is to be formed.

Francfort, March 14. The French troops diſperſed throughout this neighbourhood are going to form a camp near Friedberg. They have ſent ſome ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons to occupy that place. The rains that have fallen for ſome days paſt in that country have made the roads ſo bad, that 12 pieces of heavy artillery which the French took out of the arſenal of Hanau to ſend to Friedberg, were ſtuck ſo faſt that they could not be diſengaged.

Hague, March 17. Letters from the head quarters of the French army, dated the 13th adviſe, that 3000 men had been ſent into the diſtricts of Hackenbourg, Dillenbourg, and Herborn; that this corps would, in caſe of need, be augmented either to 6 or to 15,000; and that the Marquis d'Armentieres was daily expected in perſon at Cologn, which place the Miniſters of Great Britain and Pruſſia were ordered by the Magiſtrates to quit in 48 hours.

As our accounts from Paris make no mention of any publick rejoicings having been made there for the taking of Fort St. David in the Eaſt-Indies, it is preſumed, that the advantage they have gained over the Engliſh in thoſe parts are but of very little conſequence.

Madrid, Feb. 26. Tho' the King had laſt week ſeveral returns of his fever and melancholy, his Majeſty does not ſeem to grow worſe; and as he now and then takes ſome nouriſhment, and is leſs averſe to the medicines which his Phyſicians order him, they begin to have ſome hopes of his recovery. Moſt of the men of war that have been put into commiſſion, are ready to ſail whenever they are ordered, eſpecially thoſe that have been equipped at Carthagena, which, in caſe of the King's death, are deſtined to meet the King of the Two Sicilies; but the Commander of that fleet is not yet appointed.

Lisbon, Feb. 13. There will not be another execution till the return of an expreſs from Rome. Mean while one part of the eſtates of the Jeſuits is ſelling by auction, and another lett to farm. It is ſtill thought that the moſt criminal of the Society will be capitally puniſhed, and the reſt baniſhed the King's dominions for ever.

Paris, March 12. A freſh remittance of 400,000 livres has juſt been made to Toulon. The ſquadron at that port will be ready to ſail by the end of next month. Cardinal Tavannes, Archbiſhop of Rouen, and High Almoner of France, died the 10th.

Tunis, Feb. 13. About the end of November laſt a Daniſh galliot arrived here with preſents from the King of Denmark to the Bey, and the principal members of the Regency. Theſe preſents conſiſted of two very valuable rings, ſeveral gold and ſilver repeating watches, and five bales of cloth. The Daniſh Conſul flattered himſelf that theſe preſents would not only obtain the renewal of the ancient treaties, but likewiſe give him the privilege of hanging out a flag before his door. Both theſe articles were, however, refuſed him, and it was with great difficulty that he got his preſents accepted, and when they were, the following repreſentations were made to him: That the Bey did not know to what to attribute the little eſteem and conſideration which the King of Denmark ſhewed both for him and his Government, as it was two years ſince he acceded to the Throne, and had not been acknowledged by his Daniſh Majeſty. That moreover as the Peace which his Daniſh Majeſty had made, was only with Aly-Pacha, his competitor, the Bey did not think himſelf obliged to conform to it; but that as the ſentiments of equity which he profeſſed would not permit him to break that Peace without a juſt provocation, he had done all that lay in his power to prevent a breach of it, upon a perſuaſion that his Daniſh Majeſty would do the ſame on his part; but that as he had only occaſionally ſent him ſome trifles, and thoſe on board a merchant ſhip, he could not prevail with himſelf to renew this treaty in the manner he could wiſh, till his Majeſty had given him a token of his reſpect, by ſending a man of war: That in caſe his Majeſty expected to have the ſaid treaty renewed, he ſhould expect to receive the ſame preſents as had been ſent to his predeceſſor; and that beſides the jewels and 1000 ducats which they conſiſted of, his Majeſty muſt make an addition of the following articles, viz. 1000 quintals of gunpowder, a certain number of pieces of cannon of ſeveral ſizes, beſides cables, maſts, rigging, and other materials for the ſervice of the marine, the ſeveral particulars of which are ſpecified in a liſt delivered to the ſaid Conſul.

Amſterdam, March 17. By a ſhip arrived from Barbary we learn, that the Bey of Tunis died there the 11th of laſt month, and that his brother, Sedy-Aly, was immediately declared his ſucceſſor, who is likewiſe well diſpoſed towards the Chriſtian Powers.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 20. Yeſterday the Lords of Juſticiary paſſed ſentence of death on the two ſoldiers, Higdon and Simſon, for robbing Mr. Wyllie, Maſon. Higdon is ſentenced to be hanged in the Graſs-market on the 8th of May, and Simſon (who was recommended by the Jury to mercy) on the 30th.

Friday an expreſs arrived to the Lord Provoſt with an account, that two French privateers, of about 16 or 18 guns each, had appeared off Tinmouth Bar, and on Thurſday laſt had taken the Fortune brig, —— Pyeman, Maſter. Upon receipt of this advice, the Southampton man of war, Capt. Gilchriſt, ſailed immediately from the road of Leith in queſt of them.

LONDON.

By letters from Holland we learn, that the Governor of Fort St. David's had been joined by the King of Tanjour, a faſt friend to the Engliſh, who, after a ſharp engagement, obliged the French to abandon all the little forts and ſettlements they had made themſelves maſters of, and retire under the cannon of Pondicherry; and that Admiral Pocock had ſo far deſtroyed the French fleet, that they retired into the Bay for ſecurity, and took the firſt opportunity of retreating, to repair their damages, to the iſland of Bourbon, which is above 800 leagues from Pondicherry: this latter account is confirmed by their own papers publiſhed at Paris.

It is reported, that Col. Clive, who was at ſea on his return home, when he received the news of the ſurrender of Fort St. David's, immediately ordered the veſſel to return, in order to put himſelf at the head of the Engliſh forces, to march againſt the French.

We hear that 200 families were obliged to depart from Dreſden in three times 24 hours, by order of the King of Pruſſia, for holding a correſpondence with the Auſtrians.

It is ſaid that the ſtate of the national debt, as it ſtood Jan. 5, 1759, amounts to 82 millions 776586l. 8s. 2d. ½. and the annual intereſt or other charges, payable for the ſame, amounts to 2,739,002l. 3s. 5d.

Laſt Thurſday the Dove, John Cries, Maſter, of Weymouth, ſailed from that port for Plymouth, but was taken the ſame day about three leagues to the weſtward of Portland by a large cutter privateer of Boulogne, who took out the Maſter and a young man, leaving one man and a boy; ſhe then put four Frenchmen on board, and ordered them to make the beſt of their way for the coaſt of France; but it proving calm all night, the tide brought them the next morning within ſight of the iſle of Portland, on which the inhabitants immediately mann'd 3 boats, and rowed off, in order to retake her, which they did, and brought her into Weymouth harbour. The four Frenchmen, when they ſaw the boats rowing towards them, took to the Dove's boat, and ſteered directly for the coaſt of France.

The Grace and Iſabell, Kerr, from Berwick, is arrived in the River, after being taken off Whitby by a ſnow privateer of 14 guns and 130 men, and ranſomed for 400 guineas.

The Tartar, Hutchins, that ſailed from Briſtol the 13th ult. for South Carolina, was taken the 18th ditto by a French letter of marque ſhip of 18 guns and 85 men, bound from Marſeilles to Havre de Grace, and carried into Morlaix.

A Dutch ſhip, Martin Groen, Maſter, from Ancona for Barcelona, is taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Ambuſcade; and another Dutch ſhip, A. Larence, Maſter, is taken by the Glaſgow man of war, both of which are carried into Leghorn. The ſaid men of war have alſo taken four Imperial ſhips with French cargoes.

Commodore Corniſh is appointed a Rear-Admiral.

Friday night the Earl of Harrington had an entertainment at his houſe in the Stable-Yard, St. James's; at which we hear 300 perſons of diſtinction ſat down to ſupper.

At Wincheſter Aſſizes which ended late on Saturday ſe'night, the ten following received ſentence of death, viz. Thomas Carter and James Gray for horſe-ſtealing, John Sutton for forgery, Richard Adams for murdering John Ennis at Goſport, Peter Goodchild, Henry Peckerneli, and Robert Sign, for ſtealing hogs and ſheep, Hannah Thomas, for houſe breaking, and Terence Sweeny and James Curry, for robbing on the highway; eleven were caſt for tranſportation, and 16 acquitted. Guil de Courna, for murder, is ordered to remain till next Aſſizes.

Laſt Friday the Aſſizes ended at Rocheſter, when two received ſentence of death, viz. Simon Blunt, a ſoldier, for burglary; and Joſ. Lucas Boyd, otherwiſe Robertſon, for knocking John Munns off his horſe on the highway, and robbing him of a Thirty-ſix ſhilling piece and ſome ſilver: Boyd acted ſometimes as a Doctor, and had a vice, a file, and ſeveral pieces of thin copper, ſome of which had been whitened and paſſed for ſilver.

Sarah Taylor was convicted for ſetting fire to a paper-mill belonging to her maſter, William Quelch, at Dartford in Kent; but when ſentence was going to be paſſed, ſhe by her Council moved in arreſt of judgment, upon ſome doubt whether a Paper-mill was included in the Act of Parliament; and therefore ſentence is reſpited till next Aſſizes.

Iſaac Overy was found guilty. He ſent Ann Roberts, a girl between five and ſix years old out of the Spread Eagle Alehouſe in Kent-ſtreet, for a halfpennyworth of apples; he followed, and took her to the Caſtle alehouſe at Graveſend on Tueſday the 6th inſtant, and there attempted to raviſh her; but not being able to accompliſh his deſign, left her at Graveſend, where the mother followed and found her. He is to be impriſoned ſix weeks, and pilloried at Graveſend.

Benjamin Pearce (removed by Habeas Corpus from Newgate in London, where he was detained for debt) tried his traverſe for defrauding George Stracey, who keeps the Ship Alehouſe at Greenwich, of ten pounds, by falſe pretences. He was found guilty, and is to be impriſoned three months, and whipt through Greenwich.

John Baptiſte Fontaine (committed for attempting to commit ſodomy on John Ridley) being a Frenchman, is intitled to be tried by ſix foreigners and ſix Engliſhmen; and therefore for want of foreigners, his trial is put off till next aſſizes.

On Thurſday morning came on at the aſſizes at Saliſbury, the trial of Spraggs and his daughter, for a conſpiracy againſt Mr. Gilmore, Poſt-Maſter of Marlborough; when after a long trial (ten hours) the Jury brought them in guilty.

At Worceſter aſſizes, which ended laſt Wedneſday, John Cotterell, for ſtealing a cow, was capitally convicted, but afterwards reprieved.

At the Aſſizes at Thetford for the county of Norfok, William Carter received ſentence of death for ſheep-ſtealing, and John Croſs for robbing Robert Turner on the highway. Carter is reprieved, but Croſs is ordered for execution on Saturday the 7th of next month.

Robert Carman, John Carman, Stephen Smith, and Thomas Stibbard, condemned at the laſt Aſſizes for ſheepſtealing, are ordered to be tranſported for 14 years.

Samuel Coote to be tranſported for ſeven years for houſe-breaking.

Croſs, ſince his condemnation, has impeached ſeveral of his accomplices of committing divers robberies in Berkſhire, Huntingdonſhire and Northamptonſhire.

At Bury Aſſizes, Hall and Mortershaw, two of the foot ſoldiers charged with robbing Mr. Mulliner, of Shotley, were capitally convicted; but no bill was found againſt Southwell, who was committed on ſuſpicion of being concerned with them in the robbery; Thomas Green, for ſhooting and wounding Daniel Spence, of Benhall, Innholder; Richard Palfry, Elizabeth Goodwin, and Thomas Southwell, on ſuſpicion of divers robberies; Thomas Waller, on ſuſpicion of ſetting fire to the Town-Houſe, and Abraham Taylor, on ſuſpicion of ſetting fire to a barn belonging to Robert Baker of Rattleſdon, were all acquitted.

At the aſſizes at Nottingham three perſons received ſentence of death, viz. Samuel Johnſon for robbing Mr. Liptrot on the foreſt of Sherwood, of a mare, a watch, and great coat, and about 30s. in money; Henry Smith for aſſaulting Rich. Alcock on the highway, and taking from him a waiſtcoat; and Andrew Wilſon for ſtealing a mare.

At the Derby aſſizes Charles Kirkman received ſentence of death for the murder of a female infant, of which one Sarah Hall had juſt before been delivered by the ſaid Kirkman. Kirkman was next day executed, and his body delivered to a Surgeon.

Joſeph Aſſop, alias George Taylor, was condemned for Houſe-breaking and ſtealing 11. 16s. 10d. belonging to Mr. John Tomlinſon of Beaucliff. He is reprieved for tranſportation. Mary Lauder for ſtealing Mercery goods, and Mary Ward for breaking the houſe of Mr. Samuel Hang, near Aſhbourn, and taking ſome goods, both to be tranſported for ſeven years.

A few days ago died at Ipſwich, after a lingering illneſs of two years, Mr. Ury Topley, in the 75th year of his age. He was Clerk and Sexton of St. Nicholas church 53 years, and his father 36 years. The deceaſed was buried in the ſteeple, under the great bell, according to his deſire.

They write from Norton in Shropſhire, that there is in that town a hog twelve hands and a half high, three yards and a half long, and but a year and a half old.

Thurſday John Green, alias Lee, was committed to the Poultry Compter, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, being charged with defrauding Meſſ. Boehm and Company of 20l. and upwards, under falſe pretences.

Friday morning Matthews and Jackſon (two Lumpers) were taken up at Horſleydown, charged with receiving divers quantities of tobacco, ſugar, and other goods, knowing them to be ſtolen.

Friday fifteen perſons were convicted at Guildhall, in the penalty of 5s. for exerciſing their callings on the Lord's Day, contrary to the ſtatute in that caſe.

On Tueſday night as Mr. Haynes, a Carpenter, in St. John-ſtreet, was ſetting by his fire ſmoaking his pipe, he was ſeized with a giddineſs, which continued for the ſpace of three minutes, and while his wife was rubbing his head and temples, all his hair dropped from his head and eyebrows.—An inſtance of the ſame kind happened lately to Mr. Stanley, our preſent celebrated Organiſt.

On Sunday the Hon. Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Chamber to his Majeſty, was thrown from his horſe in Mr. Spencer's Park at Wimbledon in Surry, and broke his arm.

On Sunday evening a poſt chaiſe ran over a child at Pimlico, by which he was dangerouſly hurt.

On Thurſday laſt the ſon of Mr. Doble, of Windſor, playing in a barge on the River Thames, unfortunately fell over and was drowned.

Wednesday, March 28.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Rome, Feb. 17.

THE Roman Catholick Eccleſiaſticks, in the States poſſeſſed by the King of Pruſſia, have acquainted the Pope, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has cauſed an Edict to be publiſhed, requiring them to pay a tax of ten per cent. on their revenues, in the ſame manner as is exacted by the Empreſs Queen in her dominions, in conſequence of a Bull which the Pope has granted to her Imperial Majeſty for that purpoſe.

The King of Portugal has requeſted the Pope to take upon himſelf the chaſtiſing of the Clergy under arreſt, that are concerned in the late Conſpiracy againſt his perſon, but nothing has been determined as yet on this ſubject.

The Neapolitan troops are encamped on the borders of the Eccleſiaſtical State, which has occaſioned the Pope to order a ſufficient number of the Militia to be ready for any ſervice that may be required.

Florence, Feb. 24. On the 9th inſt. as the ſnow Bethia, an Engliſh veſſel, was entering into the port of Leghorn, ſhe was attacked and taken by a ſmall French privateer, within the juriſdiction of the port; on which account the fortifications fired at the Frenchman, who is detained in that port, with her prize, till the Regency of Tuſcany decides the affair.

On the 15th, 500 recruits, draſted out of the Tuſcan battalions in garriſon at Leghorn, Porto Ferraio, and this Capital, marched for Germany, to ſupply the deficiency of the Tuſcan troops.

On the 18th and 20th anchored at Leghorn, his Britannick Majeſty's ſhips the Glaſgow, Lyme, Ambuſcade, and Gibraltar, for refreſhments. *Thus far Gazette.*

Munſter, March 9. The Allies are eſtabliſhing large magazines at Meppen and Reina. The Engliſh regiment of Brudenell, which was quartered at the laſt mentioned place, has orders to depart to-morrow. All the reſt of the army is ready to march.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Worceſter, March 22. On Thurſday laſt John Smith was committed to our county gaol, for deceitfully (together with another perſon not yet taken) obtaining from Mr. Ford, Innholder at Bewdly, the ſum of 20l. 1s. by depoſiting a ſuit of cloaths ſealed up in a bundle, which the fellow valued at 45l. but upon opening the bundle, the contents proved to be of little value.

Oxford, March 24. On Thurſday, in full Convocation in the Theatre, the Honorary Degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on Lord Charles Spencer, eldeſt brother of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

Newcaſtle, March 24. Laſt Saturday grain of all kinds advanced above a fourth in value per boll above the ſelling price the week before, on account of the Corn-Bill being expected to paſs; but 'tis hoped it will ſoon fall again to the former price.

PORT-NEWS.

Liverpool, March 23. The Achilles, late Captain Carus of this port, with 325 ſlaves on board, was carried into Guardaloupe before the Engliſh landed, by a ſloop and a ſchooner privateer. The Frenchmen wrecked the veſſel on ſome rocks going into the harbour, but landed the ſlaves and priſoners ſafe. Capt. Carus bravely defended himſelf for ſome time; but during the engagement one of his carriage guns, a four pounder, which had been bored into a ſix pounder before he ſailed from hence, unfortunately killed his Third Mate Mr. Walker, and wounded ſeven or eight of his people.

Captain James Bennett, of the Phœbe, from South Carolina, arrived here laſt Saturday, and acquaints us, that on the 20th of February, in lat. 40. long. 39, they fell in with the wreck

of a large veſſel, which appeared to have been lately foundered; there were two large maſts ſtanding about ten feet above water. The Phœbe met with a violent gale the night before, and had nearly ſhared the ſame fate as the wreck.

Portſmouth, March 25. On Thurſday arrived here Admiral Cornith; and on Thurſday morning his flag was hoiſted on board his Majeſty's ſhip Lenox at Spithead. We hear that this Admiral is to go to the Eaſt-Indies with his Majeſty's ſhips Lenox of 70 guns, York of 70, Duc d'Aquitaine of 60, Falmouth of 50, two ſhips of the line more, whoſe names we do not yet know, and three frigates. We hear that there are ſome Eaſt-Indiamen expected here from the Downs to go under the above convoy.

Portſmouth, March 26. Admiral Hawke will have the command of twelve ſail of the line in the Bay in about a month's time: he is expected here ſoon, to hoiſt his flag on board the Ramillies, now at Spithead.

Admiral Boſcawen is expected daily, to put himſelf at the head of his ſquadron, which is ready for ſea.

Rear-Admiral Corniſh's ſquadron is alſo ready to ſail to the Eaſt-Indies.

The Naſſau, Capt. Sayer, and the Raiſonable, Capt. Montague, are ordered to the Weſt-Indies.

Saturday came into town three companies of Lord Cathcart's regiment; more are daily coming in, as 20,000 are going to encamp on South Sea Common.

LONDON.

The following is an account, publiſhed by authority at Berlin, of the expedition to Erfurth and Heſſe.

"*Berlin, March* 13. It having been remarked that the enemies were reinforcing themſelves extremely at Erfurth, that they were erecting magazines, and cutting down whole foreſts in the country of Gotha for making palliſades; and, on the other ſide, that General Arberg, towards the end of February, had entered the country of Heſſe with 12 battalions and 35 ſquadrons of the army of the Circles, with deſign to take poſt between the Werra and the Fulde, their Royal Highneſſes the Princes Henry and Ferdinand took the reſolution to fruſtrate, in concert, the deſigns of the enemies. For this effect, Major-General Knobloch was detached from Saxony to Erfurth, of which he made himſelf maſter on Feb. 28. Gen. Guaſco, after ſurrendering that city by capitulation, retired to Schleuſing with the four battalions which he commanded. Two other battalions threw themſelves into the fortreſs of Petersberg, and promiſed to ſtand neuter. The evening before we had taken near Erfurth three officers, and 60 huſſars or dragoons. The 2d of March, M. de Kleiſt, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Green Huſſars, puſhed as far as Eiſenach, where he made 124 priſoners. A detachment which he had ſent towards Smalkalden and Vacha, took alſo 150 men. On the 4th, Lieutenant Colonel Wunſch, with 300 men, attacked a body of grenadiers poſted behind felled trees, &c. near Frauenwelde, diſlodged them from that poſt, took 27 priſoners, and one piece of cannon, a three-pounder. After this expedition, our troops were to return into their quarters the 9th and 10th.

"On the ſide of the Allied Army, General d'Urf had been detached with 4000 men to diſlodge the troops of the Circles from the country of Heſſe, and the attack was to have been made on the 2d in three different parts: but the light troops having ſpread an alarm the preceding day, the enemies retired with precipitation to Konigſhofen, Meinungen, and even into the country of Bamberg. They took, however, at Fridenwalde a Captain, 25 huſſars, and 63 horſes; and at Philipſthal, a Captain and 90 grenadiers of the troops of Cologne."

The laſt letters from Hanover ſay, that Prince Ferdinand waited only for the horſes, &c. to take the field.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated March 12.

"There has happened at Clermont in Auvergne a tragical ſcene, worthy of the perverſe and wicked age we live in. The Abbé de Rouſſillon, Canon of the ſaid town, frequented the houſe of M. de Champflour, Lieutenant-General of the bailywick. One day in laſt month going thither about five in the evening, he enquired if Mademoiſelle de Champflour, the daughter of the maſter of the houſe, was at home. He was told ſhe was not, but was expected to ſupper. On this anſwer, the Abbé went up to the apartment of Madam de Champflour the mother, where he ſpent the evening expecting the daughter. The young Lady coming in, ſupper was ſerved; the Abbé ſat next her, and chearfulneſs and good humour ſeemed to reign during the whole repaſt. On riſing from the table, they two drew near the fire, but had not taken their ſeats, when the Abbé whiſpering ſomething to the young Lady, ſhe anſwered him in the ſame manner; and in that inſtant he gave her a ſtab with a poniard, on which ſhe fell into an elbow chair, where the Abbé, eager to compleat the horrid deed, gave her two more ſtabs. The brother of the unfortunate young Lady, hearing her ſhrieks, and attributing them to ſome violence, ran up immediately to the Abbé, who was making off; but the ſight of the blood with which the chair and the floor were died, congealed his own; he ſtopt ſhort, gave his whole attention to his ſiſter, and had the anguiſh to ſee her expire. Immediately after he purſued the murderer, who, knowing all the ways of the houſe, was got out; and M. de Champflour could get no intelligence of him. The Intendant, being informed of the diſmal ſcene, ordered the gates of the town to be ſhut, and great ſearch was made the whole night after the murderer, to no purpoſe: but he was found next day on the Golden Mount, where he was arreſted, and conducted to priſon; and 'tis ſuppoſed he has by this time met his deſerved fate."

Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. inform us, that, at the requeſt of the General of the Jeſuits, all the Printers and Bookſellers of that city were forbid to vend or diſperſe the Portugueze Manifeſto and Sentence on the ſubject of the late conſpiracy.

The laſt advices from Liſbon mention, that a ſhip arrived there the 13th ult. with a great number of Jeſuits, from the Azores iſlands, where they had all their eſtates, &c. confiſcated: and that four Miniſters of Juſtice were ſent with the fleet that ſailed the 10th ult. for the Bahia's, with orders to ſeize upon all the Jeſuits eſtates and effects in the Portugueze ſettlements in South America.

The Jeſuits are like to be thoroughly unveiled in all parts of Europe. The great cauſe that has gone againſt them before the Council in France, ſets them in true colours, and is like to overſet their eſtabliſhment in that kingdom. Ambroſe Guy was born at Apt in Provence, Nov. 13, 1613: He ſet up the trade of a Paſtry-Cook at Marſeilles, and becoming a widower in 1661, went (by accident) to Brazil. There he learned from the negroes the ſecret (which was not then common) of picking gold duſt out of the torrents; and he likewiſe got ſome light into the diamond mines. He ſtaid among theſe people 40 years, and then found means to return to France, with an immenſe treaſure in gold duſt, precious ſtones, and other valuable effects. He landed at Rochelle, Aug. 6, 1701: He went from thence to Breſt, where finding himſelf ill, he ſent for the Jeſuits, for whom he had letters from ſome of their ſociety in Brazil. They took him and his effects to their convent, where he did not ſurvive many days.

It was fifteen years before his grand-daughter, who was married to Mr. Berenger, an ordinary tradeſman, got notice of his demiſe, which was the ruin of her huſband and herſelf. He ſpent all his life in endeavouring to obtain juſtice. On his firſt application, the Jeſuits pleaded they had ſettled every thing with the true heir of Ambroſe Guy, to his content. Some years after, this being found falſe, the ſuit was renewed, and then the Jeſuits pleaded that the whole was an impoſture, and that there never exiſted ſuch a man as Ambroſe Guy in the world. A long interval enſuing, when the proſecution was revived in 1719, they produced an authentic certificate from Alicant in Spain, that Ambroſe Guy died there, Nov. 6, 1665, ſo poor, that he was interred by charity. In 1723 Berenger died of a broken heart; his widow lived upon charity for 30 years, and died of the ſame diſeaſe, after obtaining an arret, in 1736, by which the Rev. Fathers were condemned to pay the right heir of Ambroſe Guy eight millions. This arret is now revived with intereſt and coſts, and the eſtates of the Jeſuits, real and perſonal, through the whole dominions of France, are now under execution for the ſum of ſeventeen millions eight hundred thouſand livres.

It is ſaid there is an account from Guadalupe of a ſmart engagement between the troops under the command of General Hopſon, and a large body of the French, who had retired up the country; in which action the French loſt near 300 men and their artillery, and the Engliſh loſt about fifty men. The French were greatly diſtreſſed for proviſions, and 3 or 400 in a party came over at a time to the Engliſh.

Extract of a letter from the Iſis man of war, at ſea, off Plymouth, March 25.

"On the 20th inſt. being cruizing on the coaſt of France, about five in the afternoon, in company with the Æolus frigate of 30 guns, Captain Elliot, we fell in with a French fleet of Merchant ſhips of 35 ſail (convoyed by four of the French King's frigates) off the Iſle of Rhée. Capt. Elliott in the Æolus, who greatly outſailed the Iſis, began the attack with two of the frigates, viz. Le Blon, of 32 guns, and about 300 men, and the Minion, of 20 guns and 142 men, and continued the attack with the greateſt bravery and intrepidity, within piſtol ſhot, for about half an hour before we could come up to his aſſiſtance, occaſioned by our running to leeward in order to attack the Commodore; and before we came up, the Minion had ſtruck to the Æolus. In this action the firſt Captain of the Minion was killed, the ſecond mortally wounded, and the third ſlightly, with 29 private men killed, and 25 wounded.

"We made all the ſail we could after Le Blon, but could not come any nearer to him than within muſket-ſhot a-ſtern, in which poſition we continued chaſing, and firing our bow-chace guns at him, and he his ſtern-chace at us, from half paſt ſix o'clock in the evening, till nine, at which time we gave over chace, becauſe our Pilot would not take charge of the ſhip if we continued it any longer, as we were ſo cloſe in ſhore, and the wind blowing right upon it.

"The priſoners that Capt. Elliot has taken gave him intelligence, that ſeven ſail of French men of war of the line, with 200 ſail of Merchant ſhips, had gone in Rochelle, or Baſque-Road, three hours before we appeared on the coaſt, and were to rendezvous there till they were joined by the ſhips gone to Bourdeaux, &c. to load. The convoy that we fell in with, was the laſt diviſion of three that had ſailed from Breſt within three days. I hope our intelligence of this (which goes by expreſs to the Admiralty) will come time enough for them to order a ſufficient fleet to intercept the enemy."

Thursday, March 29.

AMERICA.

Antigua, Jan. 27.

ON Thurſday laſt Captain John Thibou, of the ſloop Parham, arrived here from Barbadoes; and by him we learn, that 250 Highlanders were arrived there from Greenock, beſides the 700 formerly mentioned; and that ſeven tranſports, with all the Highlanders aboard, ſailed from thence the 26th inſtant, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Rye, Capt. Deering, in order to join the fleet.

Yeſterday morning Capt. Leacraft, of the privateer Bonny Jane, arrived here from Guardaloupe; and by him we learn the following further particulars of the attack at Baſſeterre, viz.—That about three o'clock on Wedneſday afternoon the troops landed in excellent order, and with ſuch ardour that they had not patience to let the boats ſtrike the beach, but jumped into the water as ſoon as they came to a fordable depth, their only care being to keep their muſkets and ammunition dry. It is ſaid that the detachment from the 38th regiment were the firſt that entered the grand battery; that they drove the enemy from the entrenchments behind it, blew up the magazine, and took poſſeſſion thereof, without the loſs of a man; that all the batteries, and the town, were in the hands of the Engliſh in a very little time, the enemy flying in very great diſorder to the mountains. The crews of ſeveral privateers took the opportunity of landing with the troops, in order to plunder the town. But all they got was, with great juſtice, ſeized by the boats belonging to the ſhips of war; and ſeveral of the people belonging to privateers, who had been found plundering, were detained.

Capt. Leacraft left the fleet on Wedneſday, in the evening; at which time it was reported that they were to march the next day in order to diſlodge the enemy from the mountains. Our loſs in this attack, the Captain ſays, was very trifling; and the only damage he could perceive the ſhips had ſuſtained, was in 2 or 3 top-maſts.

Laſt night a ſloop laden with lumber, and to-day a ſhip, ſaid to have ſugar aboard, arrived here from Guardaloupe. They were cut out of Baſſeterre on Tueſday laſt by the privateer Fly, Captain William Leſſly, together with another ſloop in ballaſt, which Captain Leſsly has kept with him at Guardaloupe. The people in the prize report, that the Commodore permitted Captain Leſsly to bring theſe veſſels away as a reward for the ſervices he did in the fleet as a Pilot. They alſo ſay that about 250 white men and three or 400 negroes, had come in and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners.

Jan. 31. The privateer Fly arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Guardaloupe, under the command of her firſt Lieutenant Mr. Cary, Capt. Leſsly having ſtayed with the fleet: ſhe left Baſſeterre on Friday morning, at which time our troops were in quiet poſſeſſion of the town and the ruins of all the batteries in its neighbourhood; and all the ſhips were at anchor in Baſſeterre bay, except three frigates which were cruizing round the iſland, and four men of war which were left at Martinico to cruize off St. Pierre's and Fort Royal.

Capt. Richards, of the privateer Lyon, left Guardaloupe yeſterday, and arrived here this morning. Capt. Richards ſunk two French privateers at the Hay in Guardaloupe, and deſtroyed the place. He left the troops in quiet poſſeſſion of Baſſeterre and the country round it; but does not know they had marched to attack the enemy.

Yeſterday morning arrived here the brig St. Patrick, Capt. Briſcoe; ſhe ſailed from Liverpool for Louiſbourg; but meeting with contrary winds bore away for New-York, and was alſo blown off that coaſt, and obliged to ſtand for the Weſt-Indies, where ſhe arrived after being 18 weeks at ſea.

LONDON.

It is ſaid that Admiral Smith is ſhortly to reſume the command of the fleet, or ſquadron, in the Downs, which is to be conſiderably augmented from Chatham and the River Thames.

The three large ſhips bound for Piſcataqua for maſts, are ordered to fall down the river to proceed on their voyage the latter end of this week: they are ſtout ſhips, well manned, and are to go without convoy.

The Roebuck, Harper, and Hannah, Coburn, from Philadelphia to St. Kit's; Ellen, Woodburn, from Lancaſter; St. Andrew, Gibbon, from Aberdeen; Providence, Clare, from Liverpool, all for Jamaica; London, King, from Glaſgow to Antigua; Adventure, Blewett, from Jamaica to Liſbon; and the Antigallican privateer, of Antigua, are taken by the French in the Weſt-Indies.

The Hibernia, Cannon, from South Carolina to Liſbon, is taken by the Prince Edward, a French frigate, and carried into Cape Francois.

The report of the following ſhips from South Carolina being taken by the French and carried into Port Louis in France, is entirely without foundation; nor have they been heard of ſince they were ſeparated from their convoy the 16th of September laſt, in a hard gale of wind, in which it is feared they foundered, viz. the Charming Sukey, Stewart; Friendſhip, Graham; Planter, Rothmaller; Mary, Franklin; and Sally, Le Groſe, all for London; Polly, Lloyd, for Liverpool; and Hopewell, Coldwald, for Scotland.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman who has been long reſident in Ruſſia *to his Friend in* London, *dated* February 28.

'Ruſſia can afford great armies of good ſoldiers, well diſciplined, nor does the loſs of many thouſands give that Government much uneaſineſs; it is therefore to be feared they will act vigorouſly againſt the glorious King of Pruſſia. Whatever has appeared of late about the Turks and Tartars invading the Ruſſian borders is a mere fable; nor are the Ruſſians in the leaſt uneaſy about any thing they can do. I am no Politician, but flatter myſelf (if it be agreeable to the Britiſh Intereſt) that we are the only people who can cauſe them to withdraw their armies. The royal fleet, which I I can aſſure you is in a very bad condition, having neither experienced Officers nor Sailors, is always kept at Cronſtadt; this is an iſland having the harbour on the ſouth: It is defended from the violence of winds and waves by a dike of ſtone under water, and a ſtrong timber gallery above, well furniſhed with many great artillery, in form of a creſcent, having a large pier of ſtone dividing it exactly in the middle; oppoſite to the ſouth end of which is the only entry. On the eaſt ſide of this pier lyeth the Royal Navy, and on the weſt ſide the Merchant ſhips. The entry is ſo narrow that no ſhip can ſail into it, without being warped carefully. Oppoſite to this entry ſouthward is a ſtone rock fortified, called Cronſlot, on which are planted ſome cannon for its greater ſafety. Ships of the greateſt burthen can ſail within gun ſhot of the harbour. At the beginning of the late Ruſſian war with Sweden, the Ruſſians were ſo much afraid that the Swedes would burn Cronſtadt, that they cauſed ſome veſſels to be ſunk near the harbour. Were a Britiſh fleet of 12 or 14 line of battle ſhips, with ſome frigates and bomb-ketches, to threaten the deſtruction of Cronſtadt, I have the greateſt reaſon to believe the Ruſſian army would inſtantly be withdrawn: For if the Ruſſian fleet was deſtroyed, the army could not be ſupplied with ammunition, &c."

Friday, March 30.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated Feb. 15.

THIS day the Jeſuits have had all their effects ſold, even to their beds, by which they are entirely ruined, for being concerned in the late Conſpiracy.

We hear that the Lords of Appeal have determined the Caſe of the Dutch ſhips taken this war, that they ſhall be all reſtored, and that the Owners of thoſe ſhips that took them ſhall pay all coſts.

The Dutch are fitting out this year 132 ſhips for the Greenland fiſhery.

Information hath been ſent to the Admiralty Office, That on the 16th inſtant, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the ſloop Lady's Endeavour, Wm Moorey, Maſter, of Emſworth, burthen about 35 tons, laden with grain, and bound from New Shoreham to Portſmouth, was driven aſhore to the eaſtward of the Pierhead at Newhaven, where ſhe lies ſtranded, but moſt part of the cargo is ſaved, and not greatly damaged, and is ſecured in the King's warehouſe at Newhaven, together with the ſhip's ſails.

Alſo, on the 15th inſtant, the Dutch galliot the Juffrow Ulkiew, Scitſe Fierds de Vries, Maſter, burthen about 200 tons, laden with ſugar, tobacco, coffee, and indigo, bound from Guernſey to Hamburg, was driven aſhore on the rocks at low water at a place called New Way, about two miles to the weſtward of Newhaven, and entirely daſhed to pieces, and the crew, with great difficulty, ſaved their lives; about forty hogſheads of tobacco and one ſmall caſk of indigo, is all that could be ſaved out of her.

Wedneſday Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hyde were executed at Execution Dock, purſuant to their ſentence at the High Court of Admiralty at the Old Bailey, for piracy, in robbing a Bremen ſhip of ſome butter. They declared that the robbery was done more by the importunity of their people, than through any lucrative or avaricious views of their own. They behaved very penitent and devout, requeſting the people to pray for their departing Souls; at laſt embracing each other, they went off the ſtage, crying, For the Lord to receive their Souls. In the narrow paſſage that leads down to Execution dock, a charity ſchool boy was ſqueezed by the cart againſt the wall, which broke his breaſt bone.

The Taviſtock Poſt was robbed laſt Tueſday night, between Callington and Taviſtock, of about 4s. 6d. by two villains, who beat him barbarouſly, and left him on the ground. They turned his horſe looſe, but did not take the mail from him.

Promotions in the Army.

Robert Paris Taylor, Eſq; Deputy Paymaſter on the late expeditions to the coaſt of France is appointed Paymaſter to the forces in Germany.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint William Erſkine, Eſq; to be Major to the regiment of light armed cavalry, commanded by Colonel George Auguſtus Eliott.

George Ainſlie, Eſq; to be Captain of a troop in the ſaid regiment.

Francis Price, Gent. to be Lieutenant in the ſaid regiment.

Lewis Crommelin de Berncere, Gent. to be Quarter Maſter to the 2d battalion of Lord Forbes's regiment, in the room of Quarter Maſter Tiſken.

—— Bathurſt, Gent. to be Cornet in the royal regiment of Horſe Guards, in the room of Cornet Alexander Campbell, preferred.

George Bowles, Eſq; to be Capt. Lieutenant to the Royal regiment of Horſe Guards, in the room of Lord Rutherford.

Alexander Campbell, Gent. to be Lieutenant in the ſaid regiment, in the room of Lieutenant Evelyn, preferred.

John Douglaſs, Eſq; to be Major to the Royal North Britiſh Dragoons, in the room of Major Hepburne, deceaſed.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Rutherford, to be Captain of a company of Invalids.

His Excellency General Amherſt has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen officers in the army in North America:

Hector Theophilus Cramatie, Eſq; to be Deputy Judge Advocate General.

2d battalion of the Royal American regiment,
Henry Howarth, Gent. Lieutenant.
Samuel Johnſon, Gent. Enſign.

3d battalion of the Royal American regiment,
Edward Comberbach, Eſq; Captain.
Alexander Grant, Gent. Lieutenant.

Fraſer's battalion of Highlanders,
Archibald M'Aliſter, Gent. Lieutenant.

15th regiment of foot,
Thomas Vinter, Gent. Lieutenant.

Gen. *Otway's* regiment,
Robert Wilmot, Gent. Lieutenant.

Col. *Webb's* regiment,
John Edmeſton, Gent. Lieutenant.

Gen. *Laſcelles's* regiment,
Richard Gould, Gent. Lieutenant.

PREFERMENTS.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury hath appointed the Worſhipful Doctor Ducarel, of Doctors Commons, to be Commiſſary of the Dioceſe of Canterbury.

The Rev. Mr. Seth Banks, late of Queen's College, Oxford, is preſented by the Mayor and Aldermen of Dorcheſter to the Rectory of All Saints in that town.

The Rev. Robert Adams Hicks, A.B. late of St. John's College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Langibby, Mounmouthſhire.

Andrew Pringle, Eſq; Sollicitor-General for Scotland, is appointed to be Lord of Seſſion and Juſticiary, vacant by the death of the late Lord Kilkerran; and Mr. Thomas Millar, Advocate, to be his Majeſty's Sollicitor-General, in the room of Mr. Pringle.

Chriſtopher Lofft, Eſq; is choſe Under Steward and Recorder of the Corporation of Windſor.

MARRIAGES.

22. Samuel Sainthill, Eſq; to Miſs Scott, daughter of Mr. Alderman Scott.

24. Rev. Mr. Richard Green, ſenior Chaplain of Chelſea hoſpital, to Miſs Tutte, of Chicheſter.

Mr. James Fergusſon, Merchant, in Wallbrook, to Mrs. Harper, of Fig-ſtreet, near the Royal Exchange.

25. Mr. Peter Reggie, of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, to Miſs Royer.

DEATHS.

Dr. T. Salmon, Biſhop of Fernes and Leighlin in Ireland, at Tavitſtock, in Devonſhire.

John Codrington, Eſq; brother to Sir William Codrington, Bart. at Bath.

Mr. Philip Linant, a Merchant of this City.

18. Tho. Batſon, Eſq; at Ramſbury in Wilts.

20. Samuel Wells, Eſq; at his ſeat near Ludbury, Herefordſhire.

Mr. Swayſland, Silkman in the Poultry.

20. Mr. Eleazer Holdſworth, many years Head Clerk in the Affidavit Office in Chancery-Lane.

21. Lady Elizabeth St. Andrew, Lady of —— St. Andrew, and Aunt to the Right Hon. the Earl of Eſſex.

Mr. Pattorini, Oilman in New Bond-ſtreet.

Mr. Whitton, at Croydon, late a Merchant in London.

21. Mrs. Richardſon, wife of the Rev. Dr. Richardſon, Maſter of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

22. Mr. Samuel Croſs, Maſter of the Cordwainers company.

23. Mr. Brian Philpot, a Merchant of this city, at Mile-End.

24. Major General Hawley.

Thomas Woodford, Eſq; at Chertſey, Surry, formerly Sollicitor to the Eaſt India Company.

Mr. Brookings, Ship Painter in Caſtle-ſtreet, near the Mews.

23. Mr. Helzer, Engraver, in Cold-Bath-fields.

24. Mr. Lewſham, Cornfactor, at Stratford.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I Pay great deference to the opinions of Sir John Barnard; however, I cannot help offering a few obſervations to the conſideration of the publick, on his ſcheme for remedying the want of Silver Coin.

Nothing is more certain than that we muſt diſcharge our engagements and pay our debts to foreigners; and if we do not import ſo much Bullion as there is a neceſſity for our exporting, the deficient quantity muſt go out in money, and thoſe who are concerned in the traffick will take care to ſend that which turns to the beſt account.

If we coin baſe Silver, after the old Sterling Coin is all carried off, Gold only will be exported. If we debaſe the Gold likewiſe, that will not hinder Money's being extracted from the nation; for the exchanges will ſo alter as to make the ſame quantities of pure Bullion go to foreign countries.

If baſe Silver is coined for circulation, without making it by law a legal tender and payment, it can never be made to circulate ſo as to anſwer the purpoſe it would be calculated to ſerve: What happened, with reſpect to Wood's Halfpence, in Ireland, and thoſe of Birmingham in England, are undeniable proofs of the fallacy of ſuch a ſcheme. There is no making of bad Money and good to go current at the ſame price. This has not been found practicable in Holland, Genoa, or any other kingdom, except in ſome late Silver Coinages of Portugal; and there it has been conſidered, by wiſe men, as menacing much miſchief to the kingdom. Should the Jews of Holland, for example, fall into the practice of counterfeiting that baſe Silver Coin, might they not fill the kingdom with it, and by that means draw off abundance of their good Gold at ſo much an under price as the value of the baſe Silver is below ſtandard? This, I ſay, has always been apprehended, and will ſooner or later become the caſe there; and ſhall we then expoſe ourſelves to the danger of ſuffering a like national loſs?

But it may be anſwered, that ſome remedy is neceſſary, becauſe all our new Silver Coin is drained off almoſt as much in the times of Peace as thoſe of War; and therefore there muſt be an evil ſomewhere, which ought to be removed.

This evil is well known, and it has been a reproach to Government for more than fifty years paſt, that it has not been cured. It is no other than our not proportioning rightly our eſtimations of Gold and Silver in our Coinage; and, in conſequence thereof, of our Bullion alſo. Our Guineas are valued at above ſixpence too much, which is two and an half per cent; and ſo much, at leaſt, from the different eſtimations of other nations, do the Money Dealers get by exporting our Silver in preference to our Gold; which is a continual loſs in trade of ſo much to the kingdom on all the national Coin, and almoſt of all the Bullion that is exported.

From hence it is, in times of Peace, that we have ſo much light Portugueſe Gold always clogging our national circulation. This light Gold is occaſionally the ballance gained in trade by all other countries with Portugal; which they drop in its paſſage among us, and draw off, in payment for it, our Silver Coin or Bullion, at ſuch an advantage to themſelves, and loſs to us, as is above-mentioned. Is not this, therefore, a great national evil; ſuch an one as ſhould with all ſpeed be cured?

Silver is our ſpecie of exchange with all nations; and our moſt proper national money; the value and quality of that, therefore, ſhould be always fixed and certain. As the values of the rich metals are always fluctuating, one muſt ever be conſidered as the ſtanding money, the other as a commodity. If Silver is our money, it behoves us not to buy Gold with it, which is our commodity, too dear. This we manifeſtly do in general that of Portugal, both in what they pay to us and to other nations. Should we then reduce our Guineas Sixpence in value, we ſhould ſave ſo much in all the Gold we deal in; for, in proportion to the lowering of our Gold coin, the lowering of Gold bullion in circulation would take place: and as to what paſſes as mere bullion in traffick, that is, and always muſt be, ſold by the ounce (like any other commodity) for a price more or leſs, according to the quantity on hand, and the demand for it abroad.

Suppoſe, then, for a radical cure of the evil complained of (and I own I am an enemy to palliative remedies for great and ſettled maladies) that a new coinage be made of pound and ten ſhilling pieces, inſtead of Guineas and Half Guineas, with ſixpenny-worth of Gold leſs to the former than there now is in the Guinea. This would be at once ſinking the difference, and at the ſame time would avoid the perplexity of fractions in our money, and be bringing our Gold and Silver to a nearer proportion to their reſpective eſtimations in the other countries of Europe; and at the ſame time the circulation of foreign Gold ſhould be regulated at correſponding rates. If ſuch a meaſure be deemed eligible, there never can be a time properer for carrying it into execution than the preſent; becauſe there is now little or no foreign Gold circulating in the kingdom, and perhaps as ſmall a ſtock of national coin in hand, as, I hope, we are ever likely to have.

Nor do I foreſee there can be any kind of difficulty in bringing this regulation effectually to bear. As ſoon as the new coinage is iſſued, Guineas and Half Guineas may be called in for a limited time, at their full prices: after which they ſhould be only paſſable, the former at Twenty Shillings and Sixpence, and the latter at Ten Shillings and Threepence; ſo that there is no doubt but they would be immediately carried to the Mint, in order to avoid the loſs that the poſſeſſors of them would otherwiſe be ſure of ſuſtaining.

Nor does it appear to me, that, by this method of proceeding, the nation can ſuffer the loſs that Sir John Barnard apprehends in future, with regard to that part of our national debt, and the intereſt thereon, which we have to pay to foreigners. The only loſs, I think, that can happen, will be to the Government, by the calling in of the Gold Monies, and their recoinage; and that cannot be very conſiderable: but whatever it may be, as it is for a public benefit, the public certainly ſhould bear it. Afterwards we ſhall only part with our Gold at the rate we receive it; and the only loſs that can happen will be to thoſe nations which reap an advantage from our preſent ill eſtimation of Gold by Silver: but that loſs to them will be juſt ſo much gain, or at leaſt continual ſaving, to our own country.

This ſcheme I therefore humbly propoſe, in oppoſition to Sir John Barnard's, and rely on his great candour, as well as that of the public, for its being impartially conſidered; who am the ſincere well wiſher of my country, and, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SHIRLEY.

The Circumſtances of the late Field Marſhal Keith's *death truly ſtated.*

FIELD-Marſhal Keith diſapproved of the ſituation of the Pruſſian camp by the village of Hochkirchen, and remonſtrated to the King on that ſubject: in conſequence of this remonſtrance, General Retzow was ſent with a detachment to take poſſeſſion of the heights which commanded this village, but by ſome fatality miſcarried, incurred his Majeſty's diſpleaſure, and died in diſgrace at Schweidnitz.

Marſhal Keith was not in any tent; but lodged with Prince Francis of Brunſwick, in a neighbouring chateau, belonging to a Saxon Major. On the firſt alarm in the night, he mounted his horſe, aſſembled a body of troops with the utmoſt expedition, and marched directly to the place which was attacked. The Auſtrians had poſſeſſed themſelves of the riſing ground which Retzow had been ſent to occupy; they had planted a numerous train of artillery along the hill, and made themſelves maſters of Hochkirchen, after having cut in pieces the free company of Angenelli, which was poſted in that village. It was here that Count Daun made his principal attack with the flower of his army, hoping to penetrate thro' the flank of the Pruſſians; and if he had ſucceeded, the King's whole army muſt have been ruined. Marſhal Keith knew the importance of the ſtake, and therefore directed his whole efforts to this place, while his Majeſty was employed in ſuſtaining an attack from another quarter, and in forming the troops as they could be aſſembled. General Keith, who was on horſeback by four o'clock in the morning, attacked the village of Hochkirchen, and drove the enemy from that poſt; but, being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to retire in his turn. He rallied his men, returned to the charge, and regained the village. Being again repulſed by the freſh reinforcements of the enemy continually pouring down from the riſing grounds, he make another effort, entered Hochkirchen the third time, and ſet it on fire, becauſe he found it untenable. Thus he kept the Auſtrians at bay, and maintained a furious conflict againſt a vaſt ſuperiority in number, until the Pruſſian army was formed and began to file off in its retreat. During this engagement he rallied the troops, charged at their head, and expoſed his life in the hotteſt of the fire, like a Captain of Grenadiers. He found it neceſſary to exert himſelf in this manner, in order to remove the bad effects of the confuſion which prevailed, and to inſpirit the troops by his voice, preſence, and example. The diſpute was ſo deſperate, that not one General or field officer eſcaped unwounded; and many loſt their lives. The Field Marechal was dangerouſly wounded by eight in the morning; but refuſed to quit the field: on the contrary, he continued to ſignalize himſelf in the midſt of the battle, till about half an hour after nine, when, having entirely fruſtrated the deſign of the Auſtrian General, he received a ſhot in his ſtomach, and fell dead in the arms of Mr. Tibuy, a gallant Engliſh Gentleman, who had made the campaign as a volunteer, and was himſelf ſhot thro' the ſhoulder.

The Marechal happened to be ſo near the enemy, that his body ſoon fell into their hands and was ſtripped. In this ſituation it was recognized by Count Laſci, ſon of the General of that name, with whom Marechal Keith had ſerved in Ruſſia. The young Count had been the pupil of Marechal Keith, and revered him as his military father, though he now enjoyed a command in the Auſtrian ſervice. He knew the body by the large ſcar of a dangerous wound which Gen. Keith had received in his thigh at the ſiege of Ockzacow. He could not refrain from burſting into tears when he ſaw his old friend and honoured maſter, extended at his feet, a lifeleſs, naked corſe. He forthwith cauſed the body to be covered and buried upon the ſpot. It was afterwards dug up by the Curé of Hochkirchen, laid in a coffin and decently buried: finally, his Pruſſian Majeſty ordered it to be removed to Berlin, that it might be interred with thoſe honours that were due to his rank and extraordinary merit. Merit ſo univerſally acknowledged, that even the Saxons lament him as their beſt friend, and patron who protected them from violence and outrage, even while he acted as an inſtrument in their ſubjection.

His horſe, which was a preſent from old Marſhal Schwerin, received two muſket balls in the body, but recovered. Mr. Tibuy's horſe was ſhot in five different places. Old General Angenelli's horſe was killed, and fell upon him; and this officer muſt have been ſmothered, had not he been diſengaged by Mr. Tibuy.

Dr. JAMES's *POWDER,*

For *FEVERS,* and other *inflammatory diſorders.*

Publiſhed by virtue of his Majeſty's Royal Letters Patent,

WILL remove (as has been experienced in many thouſand caſes) any continual acute Fever in a few hours, tho' attended with convulſions, light-headedneſs, and the worſt ſymptoms; but if taken in the beginning of a fever, one doſe is generally ſufficient to perform a cure *.

It is likewiſe a moſt effectual remedy for all internal inflammations, pleuriſies, quinſies, acute rheumatiſms, and the lowneſs of ſpirits, and uneaſineſſes proceeding from ſlow and latent fevers, which are generally miſtaken for vapours and hyſterics. It is extremely effectual in the *Small Pox, Meaſles,* and *St. Anthony's Fire*; and a ſingle doſe remarkably ſtops the progreſs of a cold, and certainly prevents the ill conſequences ariſing from that very common diſorder, the ſource of almoſt all diſtempers.

This Powder (which is a very ſafe and pleaſant Medicine to take) is ſold only by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's church-yard, over againſt the North Door of the Church, London; and by Mrs. Smart at Mr. M'Mahon's in Caple-ſtreet, Dublin, at 2s. 6d. a Paper, containing four doſes, with good allowance to thoſe who buy it for charitable uſes, or to ſell again.

* See a diſſertation on Fevers, and other inflammatory diſtempers ſold at the places above mentioned Price 6d.

BANKRUPTS.

John Willimott, of Bartholomew-Cloſe, London, Hair Merchant.
William Prall, of Brumpton, near Chatham, in Kent, Rope-maker.
George Weldon, of Wandſworth, in Surry, Soapmaker.
Robert Hill, of Eveſham, Worceſterſhire, Linendraper.
Edward Parry the Elder, of St. James's, Weſtminſter, Snuffmaker.
John Courtney, of Coventry, Stuff-merchant.
Richard Witherſton, of the Minories, London, Diſtiller.

ASSIZE of BREAD.

The Quarter of a Peck Loaf, Wheaten, 5¼d.
The Quarter of a Peck Loaf, Houſhold, 4¼d.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	140	Males	177
Females	134	Females	185
In all	274	In all	362

Decreaſed in the burials this week 9.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 29. Conſumption 77. Convulſions 89. Dropſy 14. Fever 41. Lunatick 2. Meaſles 7. Mortification 4. Small-pox 31. Stilborn 8. Teeth 19.

Drowned 2. Hanged herſelf 1. Overlaid 3.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 116 1-half for the opening. India Stock, 131 for the opening. South-Sea Stock, 95 1-4th. Ditto Old Annuities, Books ſhut. Ditto New Annuities, 83 3-4ths a 3-8ths. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, Books ſhut. Ditto conſol. 83 1-4th. Ditto 1726, 83. Ditto 1731, 83 1-half a 5-8ths. Ditto India Annuities, Books ſhut. Three 1-half Bank Annuities, 1756, 91. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 83 1-8th a 1-4th. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, 92 1-4th. Bank Circulation, 1l. 15s. Prem. India Bonds, 12s. a 8s. Diſ. Life Annuities, no price. Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 5-8ths diſ. Lottery Tickets, 10l. 10. New Subſcription, 1759, 83 3-8ths.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 2s. bound,

(With a Copper-Plate, repreſenting all the Out-Works uſed in Fortifications, and the principal Implements employed by the Beſiegers to carry on their Approaches, *&c.*)

THE NEWS-READERS POCKET BOOK: Or, a Military Dictionary. Explaining the moſt difficult Terms made uſe of in Fortification, Gunnery, and the whole Compaſs of the Military Art. And a Naval Dictionary; explaining the Terms uſed in Navigation, Ship-Building, *&c.* To which is added, a conciſe Political Hiſtory of *Europe.* With the Genealogies and Families of the ſeveral Emperors, Kings, and Princes, now reigning; and ſome accounts of the Religions they profeſs.

Printed for *J. Newbery,* at the Bible and Sun in *St. Paul's Church Yard.*

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	24s to 34s	12s to 19s	11s to 13s 6d	16s 6d to 19s 6d	26s to 28s	17s to 19s 6d
Oxford,	7s to 9l	15s 6d to 18s	12s 6d to 14s	20s to 32s	24s to 28s	
Abingdon,	8l to 9l 15s load	15s to 19s 6d	12s 6d to 13s 6d	20s to 30s 6d	26s to 30s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	7l 10s to 9l 7s	14s to 16s	14s to 15s 6d	24s to 27s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	8l to 10l	15s to 22s	14s to 16s	23s to 31s	25s to 32s	
Reading,	8l to 9l 16s	16s to 22s 3d	14s to 18s	23s to 30s	27s to 33s	
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	21s to 24s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	34s to 46s	21s to 25s	16s to 20s	32s to 42s	30s to 46s	
Gloceſter,	4s 6d to 5s 3d buſh	2s to 2s 3d	1s 9d to 2s 2d	2s 6d to 3s 10d		
Birmingham,	4s 4d to 4s 9d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	1s 5d to 1s 8d	3s 5d to 3s 6d	2s 10d to 3s 4d	

LONDON, Printed for *R. Stevens,* at *Pope's-head,* next Door to the *Chapter Coffee-houſe,* in *Pater-noſter-Row*; where Advertiſements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Perſons may be regularly ſerved with this Paper.